MOTOR MODES FOR SUMMER.

THEY MUST BE CONSIDERED IN THE OUTING WARDROBE.

Experiments in Masks, Hats, Coats, to Suit the Needs of Women Who Go Touring -Protectors for Eyes, Hair and Ears -Variety in the Hoods-Decoration.

The rise of the automobile has complicated the problem of the summer girl's wardrobe. Motor modes have not yet become so fixed that they are universally understood or more than experimental; and yet motoring must be taken into consideration in planning the usual summer outing, or even in planning a summer at

Even if one does not own an automobile, it is safe to assume that some of one's summer companions will; and if one is not prepared for town riding and touring one is likely to be left out of many a good time which correct automobile toggery would make possible.

Just how complete or extravagant a motor outfit will be depends upon the taste and income of the owner. For use in park motoring or on the drives at the fashionable summer resorts there are elaborate automobile cloaks, for which the name of dust cloak is fine irony, and these extravagant creations of silk or cloth, lace and embroidery cover costumes of still greater elaboration and delicacy. For such motoring one may wear whatever would be appropriate for driving, and the attire which the mondaine wears as she leaves her luxurious automobile and enters club or casino does not really belong under the head of automobile clothing. It is in behalf of the woman who goes in for touring and for the real sport of motoring that tailors and hatters and costumers

have puzzled their brains and indulged

in wild experiments. Many of these ex-

be achieved at a minimum of disfigure

To look charming in thoroughly practical motor costume is an impossibility

One may as well resign oneself to that

fact at the start; but there are grades of

may be speedily transformed into a chic

appearance. When the goggles come off

the dust hood is removed and the cloak

is thrown open madame should be im-

maculate and charming.

For rapid country riding, goggles or

masks are necessary, if one is to have en-

oyment and comfort. Women, rebelling

against goggles, have tried mica masks

and a veil that is dustproof, but nothing

eally takes the place of the disfiguring

Then comes the problem of protecting

e hair and ears. It invariably requires

soggles, and so they are being generally

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shocking condition and will ruln her hat, if that hat has anything perishable on it. Moreover, there is danger in exposing the ears, and much trouble has been occasioned by insects and flying particles of matter

penetrating to the inner ear. Hatters have struggled with the motor hat problem and introduced some wonderful and fearful things in headgear; but there are also innovations which are not bad. Many close-fitting, severe little straw hats have appeared this season, which have the thinnest of silk motor hoods shirred around the sides and back of the close

women, and are much more practicable than they appear at first glance, while undeniably becoming. In pale biscuit or gray they are less bizarre than in other delicate tailor coats of stormproof tweed, serge,

very stunning with one of the new satin-

finish white waterproof coats, which are

These new waterproofs, made up in man

nish tailor style and in all the light colors,

have been hailed with joy by French motor

among the season's novelties.

For truly serviceable wear ample loose homespun, &c., are the correct thing and hat brim. On either side of the front, at least one coat of the sort should be in where the hood begins, is placed a little | the outfit of every woman who expects to feather pompon or a rosette of the same do even casual motoring, for even in sum-

NEW REWARDS OF MILLINERY.

A FIELD FOR WOMEN OF TASTE AND CULTIVATION.

Making of High Class Headgear More of an Art and Less of a Trade Than It. Was-Study and Taste Needed in Designing-Pay Good for Apt Workers.

Of all occupations for women of ability and refinement millinery now offers the speediest and most substantial rewards. Matters in the millinery trade have changed greatly in the last fifteen or twenty

years. It is now recognized that to be suc-

cessful the milliner must do considerable

creative work and must be familiar with

The scope of the milliners' materials has

been enlarged of late and she must em-

ploy many skilled craftswomen in her busi-

ness. Something of parasol structure must

signs in sunshades to accompany her hats

corsage draperies and ornaments, many

the tastes of cultivated people.



adjustment of this trimming the hat may of considerable warmth. This demand may be met by wearing a warm knitted wool or leather waistcoat under a lightweight coat. but the stormproof wool coat is a com-

> ngs. Pongee is even lighter in weight and shall be forthcoming. Girdles, hair knots, s excessively popular for dust coats of all kinds, as is tussore, but both muss and beome limp and draggled much more readily han mohair. Taffeta silk still has its patrons, although it is not used as it was ast season.

finish, even if very flowing and voluminous in line. The coats trimmed with lace, embroidery, &c., are all very well for town and park wear, but look distinctly out of place upon country roads and in combinaion with practical headgear. Handsome buttons, strappings, stitching

and pipings are the suitable trimmings, but it is hard to find these severe coats readymade in good materials. Possibly that very fact explains why the high-class ailor garments take such form. Capes, single, double or triple, find place



things not formerly included in milliners' wares, now come under that head and serve

points or to think out novel creations for special patrons or for particular functions.

The modern milliner devotes herself to devising unique hats and garnitures based on her own ideas of what is fit and becoming, and so must necessarily keep up with the world's doings, and with the various new pursuits that come in fashion, and for which suitable hats must be provided. The old-style milliners applied trimmings



more or less skilfully to hats purchase ready for the purpose, but the modern milliner creates her frames and shapes outright to suit the special features of her customers. The more uncommon the tyle of the hat and the more intrinsically ecoming it is to the wearer, the greater

The milliner's business, as regards highgrade custom, is growing more complex all the while and is attracting many women of culture and resource. It takes not half year of steady application to learn the actual process of hat making, but it requires years of experience to acquire facility n the higher and better-paying branches of the art.

milliners to go out to the smaller towns of the country, mediocre ability will answer he requirements if the apprentice be energetic and apt at copying. But the best milliners say that educated tastes and allround culture are indispensable to success in their line.

Of course, there are prosperous milliners now in the field who are not cultivated women. But these invariably depend upon the suggestions that go to make the shop's reputation. Such business milliners gained their first start before the standard in millinery had risen to its present point.

They look after the business end of matters and a second that cost us at least \$300 to make the facilities for giving them a suitable home and nursery.

"The plano was a wreck, the top had been blown off and even one of the sides cracked by the force."

"I think that \$3,000 would be necessary at the outset to begin such a work in this city. The name already proposed for the home is 'Shelter and Nursery for Blind been to the New York factory.

Bables.'

A. Simonson Gray Hair.

A perfect match for any of the numerous shades, from the slightly gray to the pure silver white. as well as any other color of human hair, may always be had at my establishment.



Marie Antoinette and Transformation COIFFURES FOR THE FRONT HAIR.

LOVER'S KNOT

hair; made from naturally wavy hair of superlative quality. Its becomingness and easy adjustment have made it universally

Jet Ornaments ALL THE RAGE IN PARIS 933 BROADWAY,

21-22 STREETS.

and hire artists to design for them. IS IT CUPID OR HEREDITY? work and finds the same satisfaction in working with the rich colored ribbons and pliant sham wires and laces that an artist derives from his paints and pigments. The artistic milliner will alter and realter a bat until she gets it to suit her patron's individual style, and is sincerely disappointed when the hat fails of the desired effect. She loves to design and make a hat that will bring out a pretty wearer's best points of feature and expression or one that will serve to render a plain face

more attractive. Very often the milliner who has the most ground as a designer rather than as the head of the business. She may lack the push and energy necessary for business

A chief difference between the old style millinery and the new is that less money is now expended on the materials for a hat than was formerly necessary, while the price for the work on it is double and treble what it used to be. Fine ribbons, silks, laces and, especially, flowers and feathers are all much cheaper than they guided a good deal by the character of the were; but the price of individual work-

manship has gone up threefold. This is why so many bright cultivated as much in love matters as in other congirls are learning millinery and why so many cultivated wemen now turn to the trade as a resource against hard times. It is said, though, that there are many inferior systems of teaching now currentin fact, that some women who, learned by riages will be the rule with members of either the wrong methods have had to begin over from the beginning and learn aright, and that those ambitious to get first-rate positions must be watchful and start out on the no matter how soon the married state came right course under proper teachers.

WOMEN DRUMMERS.

One Who Makey \$2,000 a Year Selling Cornet's to the Trade. From the Chigago Chronicle.

There are more than half a hundred women in the United States who earn a living, and a good one at that, by acting as "drummers," or commercial travellers, for business houses. One of the most successful of these sales.

One of the most successful of these sales. The most successful of the sales and a way showing all grouped together on the way showing all grouped together on the sales. women is not of the opini on that all members of her sex could do as well as she has done. "The women who have reade a success on the road," she said recently," are the women who would have made a success in any line of work they took up. The te is the rank and file in every business, but I think that fewer women go on the road naw than did a few

wares, now come under that head and serve
to develop and stimulate the business.

The successful milliner nowadays has
often taken a course in art study and practical designing before she even started in
her trade, whereas the milliner of old was
a hat trimmer pure and simple, with very
little need to concern herself with structural
points or to think out novel creations for

feminine representatives is as large, if not larger, than by the men who made the same territory.

"The work is hard, but less hard than that of a clerk who stands all day behind a counter, and the pay is bester. Most travelling sales-women can make at least \$1,000 a year, and few clerks receive more than \$155 a week. Some routes are pleasanter that others, and it is not always agreeable to make towns of less than \$,000 inhabitants, as the hotels are likely to be poor, and there is nothing to do for amusement after the day's work is weer.

There are a number of Minneapelis women who have made a success as travelling sales-women, but they were endowed with the ability to make a success of anything they undertook. They have shrewl, capable business brains, they are not afrised of work, and they deserve the large checks they receive in payment for the equally large orders they send in to their houses. Miss Pettitone, who formerly made Minneapolis her home, and who now represents a corset house, with headquarters in Chicago, receives a salary of about \$7,000 a year. Miss McCue fermany travelled for Washburn, Crosby & Qu. and was one of the few women selling flour. She has recently abundoned breadstuffs for toap.

Among the travelling saleswomen who are well known to buyers are Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Allen, who has a dry goods line: Miss Augusta Asher, infanta wear; Miss Heintzman and Miss Connoily, corsets, and Miss Angus Burr Porter, mouse traps.

Most of the travelling saleswomen represented the saleswomen rep

sets, and Miss Anais Bur Tover, and traps.

Most of the travelling saleswomen represent some branch of women's wear. The women who sell soap and flour and salt are not bothered with large frunks or samples, and they can make their sales at once if the buyer is in the humor. A man can sometimes coax him into a purchasing disposition with a cigar or a drink, but a woman has to depend on her wit, which does not always answer the same purpose.

PIANO EXPLODES.

The Queer Thing That Happened to a Musical Instrument in Frisos. From the Denrer Post

Among hard-luck stories the following, as related by W. T. Richards, a New York piano agent, deserves a place in the hall of fame: "What company I represent is better left out," said Mr. Richards in the Brown Palace Hotel. "Anyhew, I am a plano man, and nce a year make a tour of our branch houses

Hotel. "Anyhew, I am a plano man, and once a year make a toly of our branch houses through the country.

"I was in San Francis, o for a week. Every day, of course, I was no our branch house. A woman who had been a ving to buy an instrument for several months was in at least a dozen times. I begame interested in the sale, as she was hovering batween our make and another. She had arrived at this point, but try as she would she could not make up her mind. Every art of our salesmen had been exhausted and on the first day one of our men was standing beside the instrument she liked beet.

"He had explained for the huna redth time its merits. He went over the tole, touch, style and other details again and as sin. He was playing with the keys, touchs, is the and explained in the sand a sin. He was playing with the pealing of a mandred guitars. A piece of wood fiew close it my head, and when the smoke of battle had cleared away we found the woman on he floor in a dead faint. A bit of blood tricking down her forchoad, while the saleman was pushed flat up against an iron pillar. A hasty examination was made and we found the piano had blown inp—the first incident of the kind, as far as I know.

"Some way or somehow, it had been keyed up to the highest pitch and the strings had given way. Later we found the piano had been close to a hot-air shaft. The wood had dried out and the strings stretched just that much more.

"When we got the woman back to life again she started in to talk. She claimed she had been domanged for life and swore she would enter a suit against us at once. I managed to settle by giving her an instrument free of cost. We are out the damaged instrument and a second that cost us at least \$300 to make.

"The piano was a wrock, the top had been blown off and even one of the sides cracked

She Thinks Family Traits Have More In-

FACTS ABOUT MARRIAGES SET

FORTH BY A GENEALOGIST. fluence in Shaping Matrimonial Destinies Than Love Has-Unusual Widows'

Marriages That Run in Families. "The marriages of a family are a good guide to go by in determining its characteristics," said a woman whose business

it is to hunt up pedigrees. "I should warr artistic instinct works always in the back- any girl who has many old maid aunts and bachelor uncles not to dally with her first proposal if she would not be an old maid herself. Likewise I believe that a girl's management. But even for these quiet chances for remarriage if widowed early workers there is now a profit in their busi-workers there is now a profit in their busi-annals of her family in this respect.

"Just as a certain sort of eyebrow or chrek or chin formation is to be traced throughout an entire family so the attitude of the family toward marriage seems to be handed down.

"When in the course of my work I am in doubt about the identity of a family I am marriages set down. For these illustrate the dominant family traits which govern cerns of life.

"In some families early marriages predeminate. The men invariably marry before they are 25 and the women at a correspondingly early age. Again, late mar-

"Some family trees show few second marriages and rarely a third marriage to an end. Other records are replete with second and third and even fourth marriages on the part of widows and widowers. "Often it occurs that in families of nine or

mere brothers and sisters, only two or three have married, and the descendants of those two or three displayed a similar

proneness to bachelorhood and spinsterhood.

"Our family are not great on marrying,"
a girl, one of four single sisters, remarked
to me lately regarding the family likenesses
she was showing all grouped together on
one wall panel.

"And I could not but feel that that array
of contented-looking single entities among
her kinspeople must exert some influence
on her own matrimonial prospects.

"Some families display a marked tendency
to marry their kinsfolk, or the connections
or relations of their kinsfolk. Others
again seem by common impulse to have

again seem by common impulse to have gone as far from home quarters as possible

wife, and of women marrying their brothers-in-law and cousins-in-law, or their step-fathers, the same tendency to race affiliafathers, the same tendency to race affiliation cropping out again and again in the
line. In other families living in the same
neighborhood and environment not a
single instance of marriage with relations
or relations-in-law occurs.

"One comes upon families in which an unmarried member of either sex is a great
rarity and families in which marriage
seems to have come easily and as a foregone
conclusion, and in which none of the widows
or widowers stayed single for any length of

or widowers stayed single for any length of

"In studying out relationships in quaintly "In studying out relationships in quaintly cid-fashioned communities one runs upon families that seemed bound to marry at cross purposes, as it were, both as to the age and standing of the mates chosen. A widower takes for a third wife his son's stepdaughter, or a widow marries the son of the man whom her daughter married. Just so there are family records in which a marriage at a very advanced age or with a partner of lower rank socially never occurs.

occurs.
"I think fortune tellers could add to the effectiveness of their prophecies in love matters if they could have the advantage of scanning the family annals of the appli-

"There is no phase of genealogical re-"There is no phase of genealogical research so fascinating as noting the record implied by the marriages on a family tree. But the genealogist of the future will have more complicated work in tracing out lines and traits than exists now on account of the divorces figuring in the matter."

BLIND BABIES OVERLOOKED. Mrs. Tregear Trying to Raise \$3,000 to Start a Home for Them.

There is no provision in this city for the free education, care and training of blind children under 8 years of age. Because of that fact Mrs. Cynthia M. Tregear has come here from Boston to see that can be done in behalf of blind babies.

what can be done in behalf of blind babies. She was formerly matron of the Nursery for Blind Children in Boston.

As yet nothing has been done to carry out Mrs. Tregear's suggestion, and the project has not reached the stage of arranging details or looking for a site for an institution such as she has in mind, but her idea has the hearty approval of the several physicians and philanthropists in this city whom she has consulted. Mrs. Tregear would be glad to correspond with the King's Daughters and members of the Mothers' Club on the subject.

"Such a home or nursery as I have in mind," said Mrs. Tregear, at her home, 521 West 151st street, yesterday, "should be away from the built-up parts of the city and where the children may have plenty of yard room. The home atmosphere should always be kept in mind, possibly by the cottage plan, and the danger of institutionalizing the children reduced to the minimum.

"It is necessary for a blind baby to have

"It is necessary for a blind baby to have

"It is necessary for a blind baby to have the earliest opportunity of becoming familiar with nature by being placed where the child may feel and touch the grass and leaves and flowers. That is not only a vaccessary part of a sightless child's early twining, but, what is more to the point, it is necessary for its bodily welfare. A child afflicted with blindness is almost invariably frail and sickly.

"Swange as it may seem, I have come across but one blind baby in the course of my faquiries in this big city. I have heard of others, and of course there are many that we would be able to reach through the dispensaries and hospitals if we had the facilities for giving them a suitable home and nursery.

OXZYN BALM CLEARS COMPLEXIONS



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—Mabel Fenton. "Ozzyn Balm is most effications."—Blanche Weisyn Balm is nost effications. "I find Oxzyn Balm." Oxzyn Balm has improved my complexion wonderfully. "Kathryn "S. John. Oxzyn Balm So. Soc. and \$1.00 a jar, at department stores and druggists. Mosey refunded if it does not give entire satisfaction. We also send it, posinge paid, on receipt of the price.

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CALISTHÉNICS FOR GIRLS. Exercises That Will Give a Sitm and Suppl

Figure. What is the best form of exercise for a girl? is a question frequently asked.

One thing is certain. It should be such as will develop alike all parts of the body. If the chest is hollow it must be expanded

One thing is certain. It should be such as will develop alike all parts of the body. If the chest is hollow it must be expanded and the lungs increased in size. If the shoulders are rounded they must be exercised until they acquire the proper degree of flatness. If the arms are thin the muscles must be developed and strengthened.

Thus it is plain that there can be no one best form of exercise. To attempt to train a girl's mind by forcing her to follow a single line of study, as Latin or mathematics, for example, would be no greater folly than to try to develop her physically by the practice of a single form of exercise, as walking or swinging Indian clubs.

In physical culture, the first thing to ascertain is the capacity of the lungs. How often do you draw a full breath? When standing with the arms and hands extended before you and after taking a full inspiration, can you touch the hands behind the back without the desire to cough? Can you touch the back of the hands in this position, or make the elbows meet, without assistance?

Try it, not once, but often. If you cannot accomplish the feat at first, keep at it until you can do so, and you will find that the lungs are expanding and the rounded shoulders becoming straightened.

With the lungs demanding more air, the blood will become better oxygenated, the eyes will grow brighter, the cheeks more ruddy and the brain clearer.

Standing erect, swing the body around from the hips till your face is where the back of your head was. Then swing first around to one side and then to the other in this way twelve times, and then let the body hang limp from the waist, the arms hanging dead and motionless.

Whirl the head around, letting it hang over at the neck as if it were broken. Hang it backward, then in front, then to each alde, and finally straighten the head, stretch then each high and relax. These exercises make waist lines trim and the head and throat supple.

Then come the arms. Stretch them and strain them in all directions, up and out and down. Whirl them lik

strain them in all directions, up and out and down. Whirl them like a mill wheel, stretch them to the back, clasp them to the front and over the head and behind the head and pull hard. Lock them together behind

gone as far from home quarters as possible in search of mates.

"In records that go back only a few generations, there are instances of men who have taken three sisters successively to wife, and of women marrying their brothers-in-law and cousins-in-law, or their step-fathers, the same tendency to race affilia-

relaxed.

The girl who is able to go through with these movements easily and gracefully will become in time as pliant as a blade of

grass.

The same position must be maintained during these exercises—the back straight, but with the definite curving in of the small of the back, the abdomen flattened and the chest thrown out.

cheet thrown out.

The correct standing position gives an erectness of figure and a good polse of the head. She who wishes to preserve the slimness and contour of her figure must begin by learning to stand well and to hold the body erect when seated. Always preserve erectness and poise until it becomes

second nature.

The figure is kept youthful in this way, because muscles are made firm and strong. WHERE THE DRESSMAKERS LOSE.

Even With Allowance for Their Large Profits They Are Not So Well Off.
It used to be a tradition that physicians It used to be a tradition that physicians must expect to lose one-third of their fees through bad debts, but the more commercial methods that maintain now in all, businesses have decreased that percentage. In other occupations there are, of course certain losses which must be expected and for which provision must be made.

and for which provision must be made.
Among the heaviest losers on bad debts
in New York are the first-class dressmakers.
This does not apply to the dressmaking
departments of the large shope, which do
not deliver goods to customers not well
known to them and properly accredited
unless they are paid for in advance or on
delivery.

It is the smaller dressmaking establishments which lose. They are compelled

ments which lose. They are compelled to be more accommodating and would soon lose business if they made any such conditions as the department stores impose. But the dressmakers allow for a profit which leaves them some margin for such losses. The fashionable, well-established losses. The fashionable, well-established dressmaker expects to earn fifty per cent. clear on every order. So she can cocassionally afford to have a few unprofitable

sionally afford to have a few unprofitable customers.

Through waiting for the money dual them the dressmakers also lose. And it is well known that their wealthiest clients are sometimes the slowest to pay.

"I have to send you a bill promptly," a dressmaker explained to one of her customers the other day, "because I cannot get the money out of my customers. You buy one dress every season and can afford to pay me for it promptly. One woman owes me \$3,000 and has done so for two years. I have sent her bills and mentioned the matter to her once or twice, but without making any greater impres-

but without making any greater impression than to lead her to offer always the same remark:
"'Why, haven't I sent you that yet? I

"That woman is very rich and the money is as good as gold. But I must have something to keep going. I can't offend her breause she is one of the most profitable customers I have.

"So I have to get the money promptly

"So I have to get the money promptly from women who order one or two dreases a season. I cannot afford to let bills like that run. It would be much simpler for everybody, of course, if the women who have the money would pay their bills promptly. It would be just as easy for them, but impossible to make them do it." The fashionable dressmakers in New York all earn enough, but they also lose heavily on bad bills. This is worse for them because they must make all their large earnings within ten years. That is the average length of a dressmaker's popularity, from the time she becomes well known until her star declings. So it is a little hard to have to give up any effects.

silk used for the hood, and, by the varying | mer rapid motoring often calls for a wrap be made tolerably becoming.

The hood is either shirred around the throat and fits snugly under the coat collar, periments have been flat failures, yet or may be sewed together down the back gradually order is coming out of chaos, only to the collar line, where it divides into two long scarfs, one on either shoulder.

and there will probably come a time when maximum of comfort and protection will | These scarfs are twisted around the throat

left side.

and tied in a full soft bow in front or at the

Felt and cloth motor caps are made in such shape that buttoned up flaps, which in no way detract from the cap's trig appearance, may be unbuttoned and fastened down firmly over ears and hair, being secured under the chin with a strap. These caps are usually made to match the motor coats of tweed, &c., with which they are to be worn.

Round hats of sailor form, Alpine hats and visor caps are fitted with silk hood attachments which are shirred to a fine wire hoop, slipping over the crown and fitting



kind are worn, but in this case the veiling is shirred all around, covering the face, as well as the side and back of the head. Hoods of silk on veiling entirely covering head and hat, but opening over the face are to be drawn on over dressy hats for protection when the wearer is on her way to some dressy function; but the dress has must be small. There is literally no place for the large hat in an automobile. Even if the wearer is willing to sacrifice the hat, she can have no comfort in it, for it cannot be well tied down without making her a monstrosity, and it tugs and pulls at its moorings in maddening fashion whenever

great speed is attained. For the ordinary motor ride any small. close-fitting hat over which a protecting veil may be tied is fairly satisfactory, but it must be fastened so securely that it will not be a nuisance. The woman who speeds along in an automobile clutching wildly at her hat looks sadly unsportsmanlike and unaccustomed to motoring, and for the woman automobilist such a thing is, of

course, impossible. The visor cap with Tam crown is a fabecoming, and is a very satisfactory style of headgear. It is best in leather, but is shown in straw and linen, with patent leather but it does if motoring shown in straw and linen, with patent leather but it does if motoring shown in straw and linen, with patent leather visor, and in white patent leather country roads will put a woman's hair into vorite with all motor women to whom it is

fortable thing to have. Of the lightweight coat materials mohair is by long odds the best for all around service. It tailors well, keeps its shape and be known to her, in order that apt dereshness and comes in all desirable color-

Whatever the material, the coat selected or general automobile use should be severe



many motor coats, but in general any thing that flaps and flies is to be avoided, and the coat with yoke, epaulets or long shoulder seam is preferred to one with capes. The garment must be loose, with ample fulness over the knees, and this season preference is given to the threequarter coat. The greater length is not needed for warmth in summer and is merely

bunglesome and in the way. A collar fitting closely about the throat is desirable, and for this reason the Directoire collar, while discarded elsewhere still has some vogue among automobile



the sleeve be very large, is also an advantage, but is not obligatory, many women preferring a large, loose cuff with glove and gauntlet for protection.

The Senator Worked His Passage. From the Kansas City Journal.



er triumph.

In the wholesale houses that supply

At least for millinery designing, this is so.